CENTRAL PARK GARDEN, Seventh-ave, and Fifty EMPIRE RINK.—This Evening at 8.—The Georgia

FIFTH-AVE, THEATER, Twenty-fourth-st, and Fifth NIBLO'S GARDEN.-This Evening at 8.-"Sinbad, e Sallor." Lydia Thou.psou's Burlesque Troupe, and the Clodoche OLYMPIC THEATER. - This Evening at 8. - The

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, No. 585 Broadway— This Brening at 8.— The Court of Junite."

THE TAMMANY.—Tammany Hall, Fourteenth-st.— WALLACK'S THEATER - This Evening at 8.-WAVERLEY THEATER, No. 720 Broadway. - This realing at 8. - "Ixing." Great Lendon Burlesque Combination.

WOOD'S MUSEUM, Broadway and Thirtieth-st.—
"Robinson Cream"

## Business Motices.

TO KILL MOTHS
In Clothing, Furs. Curpets, &c., and Lyon's Insuce Powder. It will
do it. Nulling also will. Den't writ till the minchief is done. Kill them
now. Be sure you get Lyon's Powder. See R. Lyon's signature on
the flask. Buy no other, and you will avail disappointment.
Deport, No. 21 Fash row, New York. JOHN F. HENRY, No. 8 College-place, N. Y.

1 209 cases Missisquoi Spring Water. 503 cases Adirondack Spring Water 500 cases White Sulphur (Va.) Spring Water. 500 cases Saratoga, Congress, Star. Empire, High Rock, Geitvahurg,

Massens, and all other waters.

Ladies, before you go in the country, be sure to get a good supply of Boots and Shorts, India Running, &c., from Miller & Co., No. 3 Union square. DR. PALMER'S ARM AND LEG "THE BEST.

## New-York Daily Tribune.

FRIDAY, JUNE 11, 1809.

TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

DAILY TRIBUNE, Mail Subscribers, \$10 per annum SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE, Mail Subscribers, \$4 per an.
Five copies or over, \$3 each; an extra copy will
be sent for every club of ten sent for at one

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Address. THE TRIBUNE, New-York.

The Indian country yields its usual crop of catastrophe. A particular horror is related of the Upper Saline in our correspondence from Kansas.

Paris continues excited over her late exploit of the elections. Its police authorities appeal generally to the people to assist in the maintenance of order.

Persigny advises reform, and Fleury goes to Italy. These acts of two friends of the Emperor of France may have meaning beyond their statement. Whether the latter will advance the claims of the Duke of Genoa to the Spanish throne, and whether the Emperor will heed the index of political necessity, and take Persigny's advice, remain to be seen.

Gathorne Hardy is the name of the gentleman who made the stupid speech against the Irish Church bill reported us by the Cable. He held that the bill should be opposed because it was a . Then Fenjanism is a good thing to concede to, and they are wise who do it. But we certainly would concede nothing to the spirit of the men who oppose the Church

It is at least consoling to note the prompt action taken in Mississippi to bring to trial the murderer of the late commander of that District. There has been a time when men guilty of such actions have received ovations rather than sentences. We reckon it one of the signs of a better day in Mississippi that public sentiment new seems to give full support to the prompt and energetic prosecution of the (hitherto popular) murderer of the Yankee the agitation of reforms. Currents of ideas commander.

The accident on the New-York and Washington road does not appear to have been a very serious one, but it will attract special attention because the President of the United States was on board the train. The President has been suffered to reach West Point without any persecution of attentions. If the people will only be considerate enough to let him finish his trip as unostentatiously as he began it, he and indeed much of what definitely remains

Gold does not sympathize materially with the chronic rumors of the Gold Gamblers that Mr. Boutwell is still some way, some how, some time, to be frightened out of his policy. The million sold yesterday by the Government brought a premium of only 39, and the price is not likely to be advanced hereafter by the semi-official official advices from Washington, this morning, to the effect that all rumors of a disposition to abandon or modify the plan of selling gold and buying Government bonds for a sinking fund the beauty of the working of this tripartite are utterly and malignantly without founda-

have decided, we are glad to observe, to abandon persecution of their fellow-laborers. The opposition to the employment of colored bricklayers has been abandoned. Negroes are likewise engaged in the joiners' gang of the Navy Department, and yesterday, for the first time in the history of the Department, or of the race, a negro was employed as a machinist. We certainly do not urge the employment of any negro for this or for any position for which he is not fitted, nor do we urge his employment, even if fitted, in preference to others equally deserving. We simply rejoice that there is henceforth to be no discrimination against labor because of the color of the laborer-that workingmen have at last grants, to a remote period back, when the song-"A man's a man for a' that."

At last we may count that our Eastern luxu-

California welcome. We read the dispatch much. The Church holds on to certain sites like a simple announcement of some every-day occurrence-a collision on a Long Island road, or a theft by Tam- of the pensioned Church is bribed to give up many, or a petition for money by our Mayor-and yet it is something to move our special wonder that a sick woman may be represent a Lord thinks the Church has replaced in a state-room almost as comfortable as a chamber in a first-class hotel, and transported, in five days, without leaving it, from Chicago, through all the Western wilds and the home of the savages, across the Continent.

The striking exhibit of the business on the Atlantic Cable, which we print in another column, will attract attention, specially in consequence of the revelations it makes concerning the infinite advantage to business of judicious cheapness, that seems at first to ignore the question of profits. When the Cable was opened, £20 were charged for each message of ten words, and under that tariff an average daily business of £505 was transacted. After three months' trial the rates were reduced precisely one-half. The Cable was still able to do all the business that offered, and at the reduced price the daily receipts rose to £579. After a year's trial another reduction of almost one-half was made, and a message of ten words was transmitted for £5 5s. With charges thus only one-fourth of what they were at the outset the daily receipts still rose, now averaging £635. On the first of September last the charges were reduced to £3 7s. 6d., about one-sixth of the original tariff, and under this rate the daily receipts rose to an average of £150 more than at the price charged when the Cable began operations. Ten days ago the Company made one more reduction. For what, at the outset, they charged £20, they now charge £2. At one-tenth the original rates the figures printed elsewhere fully warrant the prediction that their receipts and profits will rise at least ten per cent above the average of any previous year or month. It is the lesson of cheap postage over again; and we venture to recommend a consideration of its interesting revelations to telegraph managers, railroad companies, express companies, and our excellent, and, as we hope, far-seeing Postmaster-

The highly significant news which our cor-

respondents send us from Cuba ought to settle at once any question as to the status of Spanish authority in that island. Indeed, there is no legitimate authority unless it be found with | their opposition to the State, their standing rethe democratic government established by the insurrection. In a word, Cespedes survives, and Dulce has fled. What remains on the Spanish side is an anarchy with organs and bayonets. Gens. Dulce and Mena have both literally confessed that the cause of the Spaniards has failed disastronsly. In his speech to the armed mob, reported in our Havana letter, the late Captain-General did, for once, even bravely and scornfally meet full in the face a danger which it may be thought his former political timorousness aroused. But it is likewise clear that the Captain-General had from the beginning to deal with a lost cause, and a soldiery effectually demoralized by his predecessor Lersundi. All kinds of vagaries as to a Government are reported of the anarchists, who propose to take hold of the present wreck of Spanish prestige on the island, and set up an apology for authority. Several of a set of prominent candidates for a triumvirate are slave-traders, and it is even said that a reaction has begun in favor of monarchy. What will most probably be decided before long will be the question whether Cuba de facto belongs to the pirate crew at Havana, or the Republicans under Cespedes. The action of the Cuban Minister has opened up that question at Washington, and it is now representative, unless it be at Guaimaro. Doubtless Spain would be glad to sell out this day, and Cuba would be as unwilling to be sold. The sure process of natural events will determine before long the fate of Cuba, and we may look upon the action of Chili, Peru, and now Buenos Ayres, in recognizing the patriot cause, as three very threatening, and at the same time very promising, steps to

THE CHURCH BILL AND THE LORDS. Amid the healthful movement of British politics the institution of the Lords maintains sweep by it and round it, sometimes over it, but dislodge not one of the tribe of the barnacles. Many a steaming reform has been caught between the Douvre crags of the Lords spiritual and temporal, and had to be picked out again not the giant obstacle it was. By and by the away this bulwark of the British Constitution, that it has a describable existence. The Lords, prerogative as anything in the clumsy economy by which the Britons carry on a State. They are the monarchy; the Commons are the Re-Commons in the name of all that is traditional, irresponsible, unpopular, and unelected, we see alliance-we see where Cicero miscalculated, and how Lord Brougham's three good things, like brandy and water, can spoil each other. Laborers in the public shops at Washington | We perceive that an immovable aristocracy which resists a free Commons with an urgent and vigorous people back of them is not a hostrictly speaking, outrageous, against such a

righteous bill as that disestablishing the enormous absurdity of the Irish Church. This bill has gone through all stages of the process of refining which makes British legislation the fear and wonder of the world. The stubborn and even stupid Orange interest of Ireland has opposed it with bigotry. Vain effort was made to retain for the church its glebe houses without purchase, and secure its solearned the lesson of the noblest workingman's | ecclesiastics of the so-called Protestant Church ries of travel have belted the Continent. The secure thrifty terms of surrender, and the sub-Palace Sleeping Cars, whereof Chicago boasts sequent history of the bill is a parliamentary pay the piper. If we dance to Mayor Hall's spelled as it is pronounced; 2. In the young, so justly, have swept through the buffalo chaffer for these terms, sometimes interrupted piping we shall have to pour out our gold as plains, and the Indians, and the Salt by a fanatic demand for the lost estate of Lake Valley, and the Rocky Mountains, oppression. But every day of opposition has and at the rate of fifty miles an hour have only served to confirm the pertinacity and

as a free gift, and may buy glebe houses and lands to advantage. Thus the party what never rightly belonged to it, and most every Commoner whose seat is not bought to ceived a generous concession. Besides this, the bill as it stands awards the dispossessed revenues to education and to the poor, and again makes a generous use of a necessity. The Rock and Barnacle party, in its insatiable greed, directed against this statesmanlike charity, only runs the risk of being brought to famine in the end. The incensed reformers have only to argue that the concessions given are already overmuch, and that the Church is still unworthily and unrighteously the recipient of State alms. They may go a step further, and say with The London Star that the House of Lords is no more admirable, or excusable, or defensible, than the Irish Church. It would be a fair modification of the old

proverb to say that whom the gods would destroy they first make obtuse. The British aristocracy is not more incorrigible than other aristocracies-in fact, of all the noblemen in the world the British body of Lords are perhaps the most learned and sagacious; the shrewdest and most practical in the legislation of expedients; the bravest in debate or battle. But the peers of Britain are born into a phalanx hostile to Liberty. When a people are to be fired upon by retroactive legislation, they are the most formidable kind of Swiss. When a throne has to be supported by the force of obstinacy and inveteracy, they are as hardy as a Scotch body-guard. We conceive it not possible for the British people to become freer than they are and still be patient to support an irresponsible body who toil not nor spin, but only react. It is the people of England at last who have to maintain the Lords, keep up the immense fabric of circumlocution and of how-not-to-do-it, pay for every expense of enforced respect, every wrong of primogeniture, every bought constituency, every conservative drawback. The Lords are not elected, and herein lies the defect of the men themselves, and the irresponsibility of the system. Logically, their temporal establishment is no more reasonable or valuable than the spiritual one which is now bound to be torn down, and to have all its misused timbers put to honest service. They exist by precisely the same sufferance that the Church in Ireland existed. By the same kind of privilege they maintain bellion against progress. They are titled, endowed, favored out of rights which belong to others. In short, they are supported by a people to whom their presence in legislation be comes more and more superfluous and imperti-

The Lords are not entirely blind to the peculiarity of their position. They have a sturdy bearing, and are not easily convinced or overcome. But the majority of the House of Commons, led by a liberal ministry, and with a people back of them like a sea, is an incontrovertible fact. Canute could not tame the ocean; and the Lords will be overwhelmed if they resist the inevitable popular will. We look, then, upon the recent show of opposition made in the House of Lords as a last stand made by a rear-guard. The Archbishop of Canterbury has been wise enough to recommend his fellowpeers to abandon the battle, and secure the great quantity of baggage and goods which still belong to the Church. The Lords will retire once more within those fortifications of prerogative with which British law guards a iscless establishment, and in the near future, the Commons were never so strong and the that the period of Russian conquest in Asia Lords never so weak, and second, that the best conservatism is sometimes to surrender.

MONEY MAKES THE MAYOR GO. Mayor Hall's promises of what he would do with our money, if we would only let him have as much of it as he wants, to spend as he likes, are certainly magnificent. There is really nothing that we can think of in the way of city improvements that we cannot have on the easy terms of sending in to his Honor the Mayor an unlimited supply of blank checks, with responsible signatures, for him to fill up a self-possessed petrifaction. It is a rock in as his needs require. Every street shall be paved with whatever pavement is best, or, what is the main thing, the most expensive. The whole city shall be illuminated with some species of gas, to be invented to order, that shall make the streets and our pockets equally light. All the rotten piers and wharves that and set afloat with diligent labor. But the now disgrace the city are to be rebuilt of rock, though still hard enough to progress, is stone, if any can be found dear enough. We are to have overground railroads and underinrushing tide of free government will wear ground railroads, unless there should prove to be no stealing in these enterprises, in which case we must even stick it through the mud may secure the rest which he so very much of that Constitution itself, always supposing and mire on foot, or go in cattle-pens, euphemistically called horse-cars, to our homes however, exist by a sovereign right, as'positively and houses, as we have done for the last genmonarchical and partaking of the nature of eration. We are to have new sewers to carry off the mud-and money-under the earth, and Street Commissioners to carry off the money without the mud, above. We shall have magpublic. Lord Brougham adopted a view of nificent prisons, built on an unprecedented Cicero when he said that government was the scale of expense, to keep our Reals and Reddys best which had the three-fold character of in when we catch them, and Judges in suits of being democratic, aristocratic, and monarchical. the purest-and most expensive-ermine, pro-When the Lords make a stand against the vided to help the rascals run away, as soon as they are sentenced. In short, Oakey, or as he styles himself playfully on his visiting cards, "O. K.," has portraved for our temptation a perfect Paradise. Indeed, as the main feature of his mayoralty thus far has been the persistent asking for more, we don't know why we can't say, provided puns are ever allowable, that his last Message is a new edition of More's Utopia. mogeneous institution. We see ourselves treated | But we will not insist on this, out of respect to a protest in behalf of what is effete, and, to the pure memory of Sir Thomas, whose name ought never to be mentioned within hearing of the City Hall. We fear that the public confidence in our honorable Mayor-and, sure, he is an honorable man-is not sufficiently great to make it by any means certain that his modest request to stand and deliver will be complied with. Those who know the Mayor personally, and are not prevented by that relation to pronunciation whatever, but, more familiarity from having a great admiration for him, assure us that he is a most scholarly, called private endowments, including royal accomplished, and agreeable gentleman; but so A well-bred man who to-day should pronounce was Claude Daval, yet when he stopped the coach full of London ladies, and opened the were Catholics. The reform majority swept door with a jaunty bow, and helped them graceover these motions like a tide. Nothing was fully out, and begged them to pace a corant left to the party of Establishment except to with him on the grass, everybody remembers how the ladies had to open their purses and

City, and to the exuberance of an antiquisastic it concedes something—the Radicals say too children, and we naturally dread the fire. We has failed and must always fail, because there gale As soon as practicable, the Reverend appears like one piece till examined closely.

the ladies did theirs to the other highwayman.

pay out every year more money in proportion than any city in the world, to get the very and without ear; and because spelling and organized, and himself headed a committee things Mr. Hall tells us we need, and the result pronunciation will always be different. It that reported written resolutions, which were is that we do not even get the common decencies of life. Thieves collect the money and thieves spend it, and Mayor Hall-not, we admit, as Mayor, but, deserting his official business, and acting as guide and fugleman to the thieves in Albany-gave such help to the men whom we pay to rob us as they never could have hoped to have without him. Mayor Hall may as well know first as last that the people of this city, while they are robbed without mercy, are robbed with their eyes wide open. The city fathers-in-law whom Mr. Hall so gracefully leads to their prey do not even go through the farce of putting their hands over our eyes while they empty our pockets. And to do them justice-for even they ought not to be condemned without a hearing-they make no pretenses to honesty; they never declare themselves innocent. Mr. Hall may as well follow their brazen example. He makes nothing by pretending that he does n't know who stole our money, or by pointing over his shoulder at the innocent party to cover the flight of the guilty one. We don't trust him, for all his fine speeches. We read his oily message and deliberately button

our pocket tighter than ever.

When the Czar has a will he is sure to find the most arbitrary of ways. Once the late Emperor Nicholas was presented with the plan of a railroad from his capital to a point in the interior of his domain. The plan respected what the author of Wallenstein called the "valley's "fruitful windings," and specially avoided what he described as the straighter but less righteous "course of the cannon-ball." It meandered about every place of calculable size, and by a great circuit came to its end. But the Emperor designed that his road should make new cities, instead of taking in old ones; so he took up a ruler and drew a straight line from point to point. "Build me that," said the Czar, and we presume that the road was built straightway.

Because the Czar has taken into his head that a new capital in the south of Russia would be a more central and convenient seat for his wide and increasing empire, we are disposed to give more than usual respect to the report that the City of Kiev has been chosen for that capital. Kiev is a trimontane city, situated 670 miles south of Petersburg. and 470 miles south-west of Moscow, and has at this time about one hundred thousand inhabitants. It is placed at a junction of the small river Desna with the Dnieper, and is within easy reach by water and land of the railroad leading from the capital to Odessa, on the Black Sea, from which it is less than two hundred and fifty miles distant in a direct fine. Kiev would be as convenient in point of situation to Moscow as St. Petersburg is now, and is hundreds of miles nearer than the latter to the capital of Poland, whence must arise any conspiracy formidable enough to threaten the integrity of the Czardom. The new rumors of conspiracy in Polish and Slavonian quarters hint an argument for the choice of the new imperial seat, and the recent uprising among the Don Cossacks and in the Khirgiz country give us another. St. Petersburg being sufficiently loyal for all imperial purposes, the new capital would be recommended for its greater convenience as a base of supplies against the centres of disaffection. Add to this the important consideration that the Emperor will, by his change of residence, have brought himself nearer by some six hunwe presume, will look well to their guns. dred miles to the Austrian dominion, Their opposition to the Church Reform bill is and as many nearer to Asia and to Turbut temporary. The twenty-five peers who key. The traditional policy of the Czardom have seceded from their majority have aban- with respect to the possessions of the Sultanate more or less a problem whether there is any doned a dangerous position. But the opposi- has not, we fear, been abandoned; and although Government in Cuba to which we can send a tion has been appreciable first as showing that the Governor-General of Turkestan announces ended, we consider it safe to doubt any expressed programme of Imperial policy which omits the national Russian idea of enormous absorption. The new capital will have fair merits of size and numbers and defense, and great merits of position. It has large cathedrals and palaces, and numerous churches, manufactories of leather, and pottery, and confectionery, and holds an annual fair. The best proof of its antiquity and importance exists in the fact that its library contains 35,000 volumes, that its university had 85 professors and 1,549 students, and that it was for a long time the capital of the

Russias. Two countries of the world take the lion's shares of its growth, namely, Russia and America. The former grows by a brute, blind nstinct of absorption, fattening its power on all sides, from elements of the rudest races and civilizations. The same inevitable tendency to acquire new properties is true of the United States. But the American people are still only an evidence of the natural power of attraction, and not, as in the case of Russia, a conquering and aggressive force. European publicists are speculating when it will be necessary for the Emperor of Austria to change the seat of his dominion to Pesth. He will probably think the matter well over by the time the Czar removes

Charles Lamb once laughingly asserted of a riend that he did not know how to spell, and that he wrote a blind hand to cover the deficiency. It is lamentably certain that orthography is an accomplishment which many worthy people besides Charles Yellowplush and Artemus Ward fail to acquire. Mr. Forster remarked, a few weeks since, in the House of Commons, that a great many men in the Competitive Examinations were rejected for defective spelling; and Dr. Gull says that nearly half of the medical students fail in this respect. The London Spectator recently observed that it has an occasional contributor, "a man whose "education had been of a singularly perfect 'kind, a true scholar in his way, who never sends in a contribution without half a dozen etymological errors; and there are doublefirsts who would rather trust themselves in Greek than English without a pocket dietionary." The Spectator compliments printers upon the careful distrust with which they regard everybody's MS.

One reason, we suppose, for this, is that all spelling is purely artificial, and has no proper properly, to etymologies. Pronunciation is a matter of failure, and continually changing. according to Sheridan or Walker, would be simply laughed at. It seems to us that a remedy for the evil of which The Spectator complains would be found-1. In impressing upon the mind of the pupil, making him thoroughly comprehend that a word is not necessarily as an exercise of the writing and spelling lessons; 3. In giving the pupil, when sufficiently

will always be people of defective memories Doctor called a meeting, had it regularly would be a great advantage if lexico, Taphers could agree in their spelling. The phonographers say, "Spell as we do." Thank you, gelltlemen; we had rather not.

NORTH CAROLINA.

The Raleigh Standard protests against certain imputations on the recent legislation of that State conveyed in a full exhibit in our columns of the resources and attractions of North Carolina by Mr. H. R. Helper, saying: "That THE TRIBUNE should publish such an article, has

North Carolina by Mr. H. R. Helper, saying:

"That The Thibune should publish such an article, has been a matter of great surprise to many. We suppose, however, that The Thibune, not knowing the standing of Helper in this State, has been deceived by his exaggerated accounts of his own importance and his professed Republicanism. It may be of service to The Thibune to know that none of the Helper family have the confidence or respect of the Republican party of this State: they having done all in their power to hinder its progress. As to the Legislature of North Carolina, it deserves no such epithets as are applied to it by Mr. Helper, and his description is simply false. He says 'our Legislature is unfortunately composed in great part of ignorant and venal nervoes on the one hand, and of illiterate and mercenary White men on the other.' The number of colored men in the Legislature is eighteen, of which number three are in the Sonate and fifteen in the House of Representatives. The whole number of members is one hundred and seventy. That the colored members are ignorant and venal, we most emphatically deny. In point of legislative hosesty, they are unimpenchable, and set an example which the New-York Legislature might follow to the great benefit of that State. That they are all ignorant is also untrue, although of course some are wholly unlettered. But there are men among them who are far superior in learning and talent to Mr. Helper himself, and who could beat him in argument and sound logic with an ease that might somewhat astonish him. That the Whites are 'liliterate and mercenary,' is also untrue. There are gentlemen in the North Carolina Legislature who would do honor to any legislative body in the land, and whose reputations are as unsulled as snow. That the action of the bady has been 'marked by glaring incompetency and corruption,' is also false. The General Assembly has had to contend with many and great difficulties, wholly unknown to any preceding Legislature, and its course has been marked by wisdom an state will be greatly benefited by them. We would advise THE TRIBUNE to, in the future, accept with many allowances such of Mr. Helper's statements as bear upon political subjects, for he has never been friendly to the greent State Administration, nor are the Republicans of North Carolina friendly to him. We hope THE TRIBUNE will correct its statements, that no misrepresentations of air State may be spread throughout the North Statements. resent State when the statements, that no misrepresentations will correct its statements, that no misrepresentations will correct may be spread throughout the Northern States our State may be spread throughout the Northern States our State may be spread throughout the Northern States."

Response by The Tribune.

The art of journalism being yet, apparently, in a rudimental stage in North Carolina, we feel obliged to explain to our Raleigh cotemporary that the THE TRIBUNE has made no attack on North Carolina, nor even on her Legislature; though our judgment decidedly is that for any State to incur debts to build or extend Railroads when her bonds sell so low as do those of North Carolina, is unwise and improvident. She should first reëstablish her dishonored credit before incurring any new obligations. If "the best men" of North Carolina think otherwise, they must allow us to our own opinion.

-Mr. Helper wrote his exhaustive exposé of the resources and attractions of North Carolina at our suggestion. We did not ask him to set forth what we thought of the matter, but what he thought; and we printed his letter as his, as his signature plainly authenticated. Whoever read that letter gave to those opinions precisely such weight as they considered his opinions entitled to-neither less nor more. They neither sought nor obtained our indorsement. We are very often interested in knowing what is thought by persons who differ widely from our conceptions -interested in them because they are projected from a stand-point opposite to ours. We were quite aware that Mr. Helper was at odds with the State Administration of North Carolina-as he more pointedly is with ourselves-with regard to Equal Rights for All Men; and we made due allowance for that circumstance in reading his letter. We presume others capable of exercising equal discrimination. If, now, the Republican rulers of North Carolina cannot stand such criticism as Mr. Helper's, but must have it suppressed, we are sorry for them. But we know that they can, and theive upon it. So lot every one say his say, and let those who are displeased reply, as The Standard does above. We only add that we are happy to hear that the legislators of North Carolina set an example which those of New-York might well follow. That is moderate, safe praise, which we consider quite within the truth.

RECIPROCITY.

The Chicago Post, falsely assuming that the New-York Chamber of Commerce is a Protectionist body, and that the advocates of Protection are the champions of what is called Reciprocity with Canada, thus delivers itself :

"CANADIAN RECIPROCITY.-The monopolists of New-York, New-England, and Pennsylvania, after having im-York, New-England, and Pennsylvania, after having imposed enormous duties on the sait, iron, woolen and cotton fabries, hardware, &c., which the farmers of the West must use in the prosecution of their industry, now propose to supply themselves with cheaper corn, wool, wheat, wood, coal, and lumber, from the British Provinces, under what they call a Reciprocity treaty, whereby the products of the sea, the forest, the mine, and the farm, in their raw state, are to be exchanged between the two countries, duty-free! That is to say, the West, after having consented to an oppressive, if not ulterly ruinous, tariff on all that she must buy, is told that she must now acquiesce in the policy that will open the Eastern ports to the free competition of the Provinces in all that she has to sell! While the heavy tax remains on her supplies, the slight and insufficient increase in the price of her surplus must be denied, to the end that the protected manufacturers, having high prices

crease in the price of her surplus must be dealed, to the end that the protected manufacturers, having high prices for their goods, wares, and merchandise, may also have low-priced food. This is the entertainment to which Western agriculture is invited. This is the policy that the New-York Chamber of Commerce recommends.

"You gentlemen who are fidding away at this bit of dishonesty, for still further despoiling the farmer of the West, just listen! The West is getting heartily fired of the exactions to which her industry is subjected, by the schemes to which, for your benefit, Congress gives its sanction; but we do assure you that, being under the yoke, our people are determined to have the few advantages of the situation; and that, when you pressuade the law-makers to deal this proposed blow at our prosperity, you will kick up a muss. The West will go with you to any reasonable length for a reform of the whole commercial policy of the country; but it will bitterly resist a movement to release you from the thrail of Protection, and at the same time increase the burdens that it must bear."

-The former Reciprocity Treaty was negotiated by anti-Protectionists: its most conspicuous and effective champion in Congress being Gerrit Smith, an extreme Free Trader. If there is no Reciprocity (in Agricultural staples only) between this country and Canada till our Protectionists make it, the West may sleep soundly and fearlessly. The Chicago Post will not help the Free Trade cause very much by 'solid lying."

The murder of a U. S. Sub-Treasurer at Santa Fé, and the robbery of the Sub-Treasary of from \$100,000 to \$476,000, are crimes likely to be repeated if the hoarding of money by the Government be not wholly abandoned. Whenever it is known that a large sum of money is thus hoarded, every burglar, every felon, within striking distance, begins to calculate the difficulties to be overcome, the perils to be encountered, in "going for" that treasure. Again we urge a prompt and vigorous enforcement of the true policy-Use the money in the Treasury to pay off the Public Debt, and thus reduce the heavy burden of interest accruing thereon.

An Englishman can do nothing without a dinner; an American cannot stop to eat, but substitutes resolutions, regularly drawn up by a committee. Some years ago a venerable and devout clergyman, then returning from We should like to dance, we should like to advanced, some elementary knowledge of ety- Europe, found himself and his fellow passenhave all the comforts and conveniences that mologies, and of the prefixes and suffixes of gers in extreme danger from a storm at sea. whirled down the Pacific slope to Sacramento resolution of the reform itself. As it stands, Mayor Hall promises us, but we are burnt words. The attempt to teach spelling by ear Fortunately the good ship rode out the

ordered to be engrossed, returning thanks to Almighty God for his watchfulness-signed by the Chairman and Secretary of the neeting, History ever repeats itself. On Wednesday, on the ill-fated Long Island' Railrond, a train come near destruction-but nobody was hurt. The grateful passengers held a meeting, duly complimented the Ruler of the Universe in good set phrase-and added a similar testimonial to the officers of the railroad.

The report is in all likelihood untrue that Gen. Porfirio Diaz is about to begin revolution in Mexico. The great body of the leaders of the Mexican army, and of the army itself, have proved loyal to their Government, and no better proof of this has been afforded than in the conduct of Gen. Diaz toward his disaffected brother, the Governor of Oaxaca, of Gen. Alatorre in putting down the outbreak of Negrete, and of other chiefs of Government forces in suppressing revolts. The revolts prove danger, but the loyalty of the soldiers proves a measure at least of safety, From robbery and poverty and prostmtion Mexico may be in such a miserable condition as one of our cotemporaries describes, but we are not yet content to accept its snapicion that the Mexicans desire to be absorbed or protected, or that we desire to absorb or protect them. There is no occasion for an ambition to annex to ourselves miseries, and perhaps the best we can do for the Mexicans is to allow them to help themselves, and, at all events, choose for themselves. When they have made a choice, it may be time to consider whether we think it merits and demands our ratification. Mexico, at the best, is calculated to be as much a problem to gurselves as the Mexicans.

While anarchy terrorized Havana, the Spanish Cronista of this city received what we suspected to be "a weak invention of the enemy." to wit: a dispatch announcing that four thousand rebels have just surrendered to Gens. Valmaseda and Buceta. To correspond with this story the cable telegram from Spain brings news that Gen. Espinar has countermanded his requisitions for troops. Our knowledge of both the Province and the mother country, through our agents therein. does not justify na in 6124. iting a telagram from Madrid specially intended to bear upon American intelligence any more than one concocted in Havana. Our letters point out the preposterous character of one of the most striking of the recent Spanish reports of victory, and, if we are to believe another, some of the inventors or fomenters of these reports have been in conspiracy with a notorious courtezan of Havana to sell out the integrity of the Spanish Government.

Some time it may occur to good citizens generally at dinner assembled to toast the town they celebrate as well as the day. A town which can celebrate its one hundredth and fiftieth anniversary with numbers and rejoicing must have more than ordinary reason to congratulate itself on being old. Eight thousand people, crowds of them from other cities at all points of the compass, came together yesterday to do honor to the town of Derry in New-Hampshire. The occasion was improved by speeches, from many men, sometimes given to speech-making on larger platforms, who were born or resident in Derry. Seven cities, it was said, claimed one great man. Who knows how many men may yet lay claim to Derry ? Certain it is that the hardy virtues of her original Scotch-Irish population have borne fruitful results, and that many sons rose up yesterday to do her honor.

The monstrous outrage of admitting a cres ture like Reddy the Blacksmith to bail in trifling amount had yesterday its fitting termination in the forfeiture of the bail, and escape of the notorious criminal. We see no reason whatever to doubt the current popular opinion that this man is suffered to be a licensed ruttian because the officers of the law find him their convenient tool.

PERSONAL.

Mrs. Yelverton is reading in New-Orleans. It is reported that Mazzini has cancer in the Cardinal Antonelli is reported to be in a danger-

ous state of health. Petroleum V. Nasby is said to have gained

80,000 during the past year by his lecture. Vice-President Colfax and wife are the guests of the Hon. John Hill, M. C., at Boonton, N. J.

Mrs. Frame, a handsome Quaker revivalist, s arousing great religious excitement in Indiana. Guizot's physical weakness is such that his

physicians have advised him to cease from literary labors A Kansas City paper contains the following usiness card: "Notary Public-Miss Faunie Lyons, Main-st."

A son of the Hon. J. Russell Jones, our new Minister to Brussels, was drowned on the 24th uit. The lad was 13 years old.

Mr. Hugh McCabe, who for the past 11 years has been connected with the Supreme Court of this State, died suddenly on Tuesday. George Wood, the author of "The Gates

Wide Open," and of " Peter Schlemill in America," has been a clerk in the Treasury Department for the last eight years. Another "last surviving servant of Gen.

Washington" died in New-Orleans the other day. The name on this occasion was Susan Johnson. Gen. A. P. Hovey, U. S. Minister to Peru, ar-

rived in this city on Wednesday by the Henry Chauncey, ona leave of absence, and is at the St. Nichelas Hetel A Southern paper assures us that Gen. Foombs" has lost nothing of that intellectual new which once illustrated Georgia." A pretty prospect indeed.

A lady vocalist appealed to the musical critic of THE TRIBUNE the other day for a lenient notice of her forthcoming concert, because she "had a bad cold and a large family of children."

Mrs. D. M. Jenkins, a member of the Buffalo Woman's Suffrage Association, read a long paper in favor of a prohibitory liquor law at the last meeting of that

Association on Monday evening. A man, named Fortune, died at Swindon (Eng.) last week, and was duly buried at Chappenham. In accordance with his last will and testament the whole of the coffin furniture, including the breast-plate, was painted yellow, indicative of the political principles

he had advanced in his life. The Hon. Wm. H. Seward and party were in Chicago yesterday. They have started on a tour of six months' duration, comprising a trip by the Pacific Railroad to San Francisco, where they propose taking a steamer for Sitks. The party also propose to visit India

and China before their return home. Randall Sylvester of Freedom, Me., a man 33 years old, has lain in bed for 15 years, cannot speak above whisper, and is a mere skeleton. He dreamed one night how to make a violin, although he had never seen one made. He was supplied with timber in the rough, and such tools as he could use while lying on his back, and dug it out with an apple-corer. The instrument is very beautiful, ornamented with shells resembling pearls. and the tone is very fine. It is composed of 92 pieces, but